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BOROUGH OF SALTASH

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R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

1963.

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SALTASH.


Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The estimated population of No. 7. Health Area showed a small increase of 570, and was 50,340 on 30th June, 1963. Apart from an increase of 460 in the Torpoint Urban District the changes in the other County Districts were insignificant.

The national trend of a rising birth rate was evident in the Health Area where the corrected rate rose to 18.5. per 1,000 of population, the highest rate so far reached since I commenced to keep records in 1950. The excess of live births over deaths was 37, and amongst the 743 live births there were 40 illegitimate births which represents a percentage of 5.4% of all live births. This is a slight improvement on the 1962 figure of 5.6%, and is below the figure of 6.9% for England and Wales in 1963. The stillbirth rate of 14.6 per 1,000 total births is the lowest so far recorded in the Health Area and is below the national rate of 17.3. The infant mortality rate at 13.5. per 1,000 live births is also the lowest so far recorded and compares favourably with the national figure of 20.9. Of the 10 infants who died during 1963, no less than 6 failed to survive the first critical week of life.

During 1963, the number of deaths registered was 706 a very slight decrease of the 1962 total of 710. The corrected death rate of 12.3 per 1,000 of population was only marginally above the national rate of 12.2. The principal causes of death remained in the same order of frequency as in previous years. Heart disease was again the most prevalent cause of death, followed by cancer, strokes and respiratory disease in that order. That much publicised cause of sudden death - coronary heart disease - was responsible for 123 deaths rather more than the 110 deaths it caused in 1962. Of the defined forms of cancer that affecting the stomach caused 21 deaths, and was closely followed by cancer of the lung and bronchus which caused 20 deaths. In these 20 deaths the usual disparity between males and females continued - the mortality rate amongst males being almost six times that of females from this particular cancer. Breast cancer caused 15 deaths - a small reduction on the 1962 figure of 18 - but still quite high. If one pauses to consider that this form of cancer is for all practical purposes confined to approximately half the total population i.e. the female, the incidence in terms of people at risk is on a par with or may even exceed that of more notorious cancers such as that affecting the lung and windpipe. Indeed, the most recent report of the South Western Regional Cancer Records Bureau shows a very small difference in the incidence of lung cancer in men, and breast cancer in women. It is however worth remembering also that many breast cancers can be, and are brought under effective treatment at an early stage with very much improved prospects of cure than is the case with lung cancer. This is borne out by the fact that whereas the 5 year survival rate in breast cancer is currently about 42% that in lung cancer is no more than 4%. This means that lung cancer is a very much more virulent type of cancer, a fact which should underline, and add weight to the warnings which have been given in recent years about the strong link between excessive consumption of cigarettes and deaths from this form of cancer.

During 1963 the total number of cases of notifiable disease notified was 685. Although greater than the total of 459 for the previous year, the incidence of this form of disease can still be regarded as moderate. Measles which was prevalent in the St. Germans and Liskeard Rural Districts, and in Saltash Borough was responsible for the great bulk of the notifications received. There was a small outbreak of Sonne dysentery in the Torpoint Urban District towards the end of the year. This is a mild form of dysentery characterised by abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Because the disease is mild it is likely that many cases do not seek medical advice and treatment, and are not aware that they may be sources of infection to others in the home, at school, or at their place of work. Attention to personal hygiene with special emphasis on washing of hands after visiting the toilet would do much to limit the spread of this disease.



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Of the more serious infectious diseases there was one case of meningitis and two cases of encephalitis the latter occurring as complications of influenza, and of German measles. There were no deaths from notifiable disease during 1963.

I am glad to be able to report a fall in the prevalence of tuberculosis during the year when 11 cases in all were notified. This is a considerable reduction on the 1962 total of 28 cases, and it is in fact the lowest incidence recorded in the Health Area in the sixteen years I have been working in this part of Cornwall. Of the 11 new cases, 5 were non-respiratory infections, a rather higher proportion than one expects for this form of the disease, which also unusually affected more females than males in the ratio of 7 to 4. The trend in recent years for new tuberculous infections to be found in that section of the population aged 45 years and upwards was not so noticeable in 1963, although 5 of the 11 new infections were found in the 45-64 year age group. Whilst it is encouraging to be able to report this fall in new infections I am sure that we cannot jump to any hasty conclusion that tuberculosis is a disease is something which we can cease to worry about. Looking back over the incidence in the past sixteen years one is reminded of the fact that a year of low morbidity such as we experienced in 1963, can, for no apparent reason, be followed by an increase in the amount of tuberculous infection coming to light. I do feel that the incidence will in future years fall away to lower levels, but this decline will not be rapid or spectacular, and may well be interrupted from time to time by temporary upward trends in the prevalence of this disease. During the year one death only was attributed to tuberculosis. The case involved was a 77 year old man in whom I feel certain heart disease played a very large contributory part.

An increasing amount of the time and resources of welfare services and social agencies is nowadays directed to the care of elderly people. It is known that an increasing proportion of the community is composed of people aged 65 years and over, but it is only when a census is taken that the opportunity to precisely measure this figure presents itself. The detailed findings of the census taken towards the end of April 1961 are now to hand, and can be compared with corresponding figures for the 1951 census. As far as persons aged 65 years and over are concerned the number in the six County Districts in the Health Area increased from 7,339 in 1951 to 7,982 in 1961. If these totals are viewed in their relation to the total population it emerges that whereas in 1951 elderly people formed 13.9% of the population, this proportion had risen to 16.4% by 1961. This finding gives emphasis to the need to make special provision in various directions for the care and welfare of the older section of the community - whether by way of specially designed dwellings where they can continue to live happy independent lives, or by provision of more places in homes for those no longer able to care adequately for themselves, by organisation of ancillary services such as meals on wheels, chiropody, home visiting, and the formation of local committees and organisations to meet and serve the special needs of old people. All these special provisions have been and are being made in this Health Area and plans to increase and broaden their scope in the future are in hand at both District and County Council level. There are still some old people, who, living under unsatisfactory conditions, resist or reject efforts to improve their (not but these are in the minority, and most are willing, even anxious to avail themselves of help.

With very few exceptions, the population in south east Cornwall is now very well served by piped water supplies of good quality and generally adequate in quantity. Improvement in the distribution system have provided more dependable supplies in districts which heretofore suffered from curtailment of supplies when the summer influx of visitors overtaxed local distribution systems. The stage has now been reached when, with a steadily increasing demand for water, the existing supply sources are being used to the limit, and further improvements and extension of supplies will depend on the exploration of new sources.

Progress continues to be made in providing modern methods of sewerage and sewage disposal, particularly to some of the larger villages and hamlets in the St. Germans and Liskeard Rural Districts. The slow progress towards the final approval of a scheme for the Borough of Liskeard continued but I feel confident that we are at last within sight of actual work commencing on this large and important project.

The Urban District Council at Looe is again examining various methods of dealing effectively with the pollution of the river and the foreshore by crude sewage, and I hope that, being aware of the serious and thoroughly unsatisfactory nature of the present state of affairs, the Council will decide to take appropriate measures to abate this long-standing nuisance in the not too distant future.

With higher standards of living there has been a gradual increase in the volume of household and trade refuse which has to be collected and disposed of by District Councils. It is in the latter aspect of this service - refuse disposal - that problems are looming ahead. As existing tips become filled it is becoming increasingly difficult, even in lightly populated parts of the Rural Districts, to find new sites suitable for refuse disposal. If ~~one~~ adds to this a more critical attitude on the part of the public to the use and control of refuse tips, the difficulty and expense of securing and transporting suitable covering material for use on the tip, and difficulties in obtaining sufficient and suitable men to work at this not very pleasant task, then something of the nature of the problem may be apprehended. My own feeling is that at present we are not spending enough on this essential service to make it as efficient and free of nuisance as sometimes happens when local resources fail to measure up to the task in hand. Indeed there may be some case for collaboration between neighbouring County Districts particularly in the utilisation and operation of refuse tipping sites. Certainly, if and when more elaborate and costly methods for disposal of refuse have to be used e.g. the composting system, the capital cost and operational costs of such methods are likely to be too high for a single District Council to bear.

With the gradual growth of proper methods of sewage disposal the disposal of sludge from sewage treatment works is showing up as something of a problem and is one which is bound to increase as new schemes are completed, and the amount of sludge to be disposed of increases. This material although of considerable value as a type of organic fertiliser to landowners, is not pleasant to handle and does carry with it some risk of introducing disease into land. In consequence farmers and others who might make use of it are not very keen to collect and use it. This is an additional reason for considering the composting system which, by using certain elements of household refuse together with sewage sludge, can produce a compost which is of value to and is readily accepted by those in agriculture and horticulture.

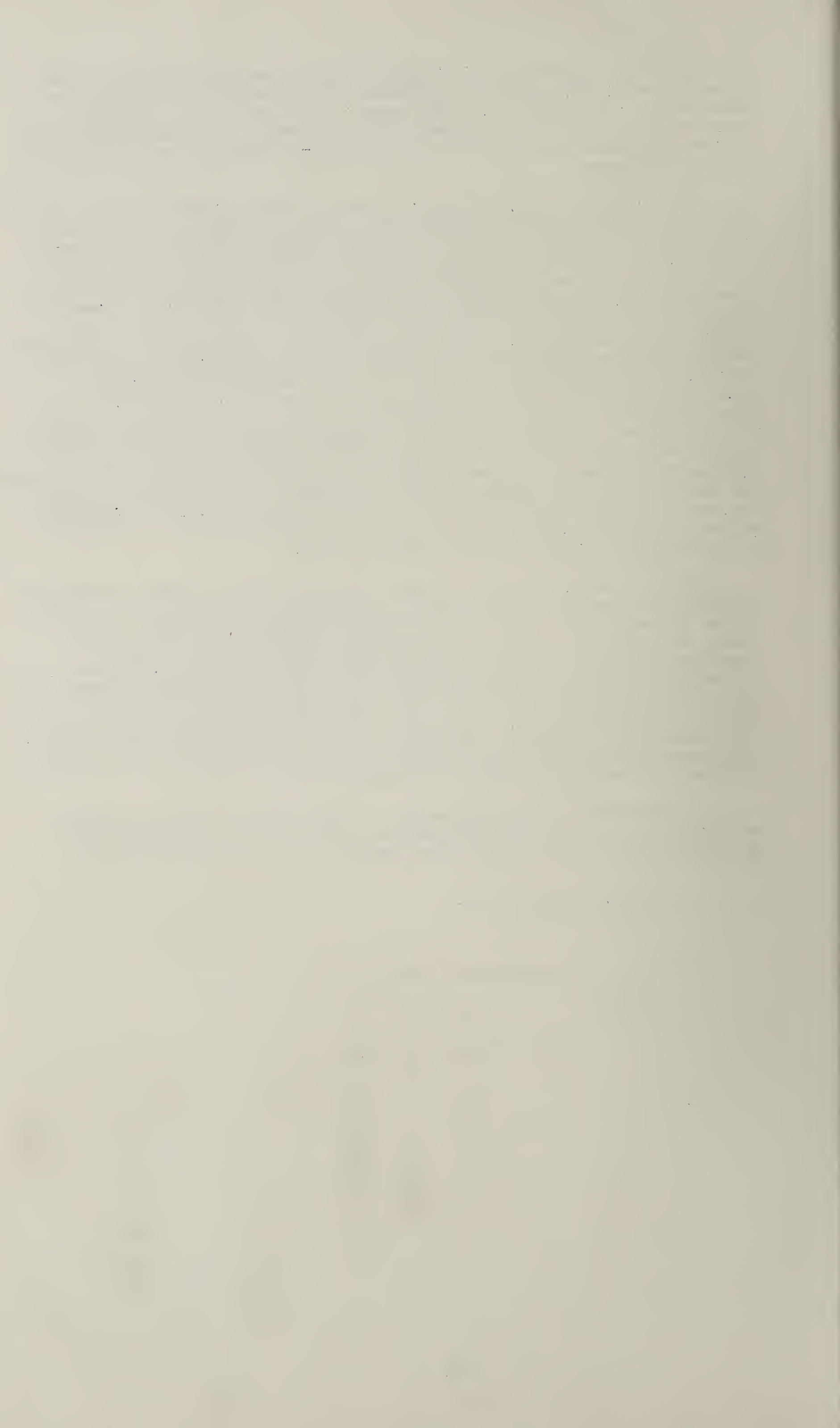
In concluding this general preface I should like to express to Members and Officers of all the District Councils in No. 7 Health Area my gratitude for the help and understanding I have received from them during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

P.J. FOX

Medical Officer of Health.



STAFF

-oOo-

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P. J. FOX,
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Health Area Office, West Street, Liskeard, Cornwall.
Telephone - Liskeard 3373.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. MARTIN,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Church House, Saltash, Cornwall.
Telephone - Saltash 3190.

CLERK

P.M. EVANS, (Mrs).

OPERATIVE

T. M. KELLY.



SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Borough	6,257 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	7,520
Number of inhabited houses	2,512
Rateable value	£215,463
Estimated product of panny rate	£872

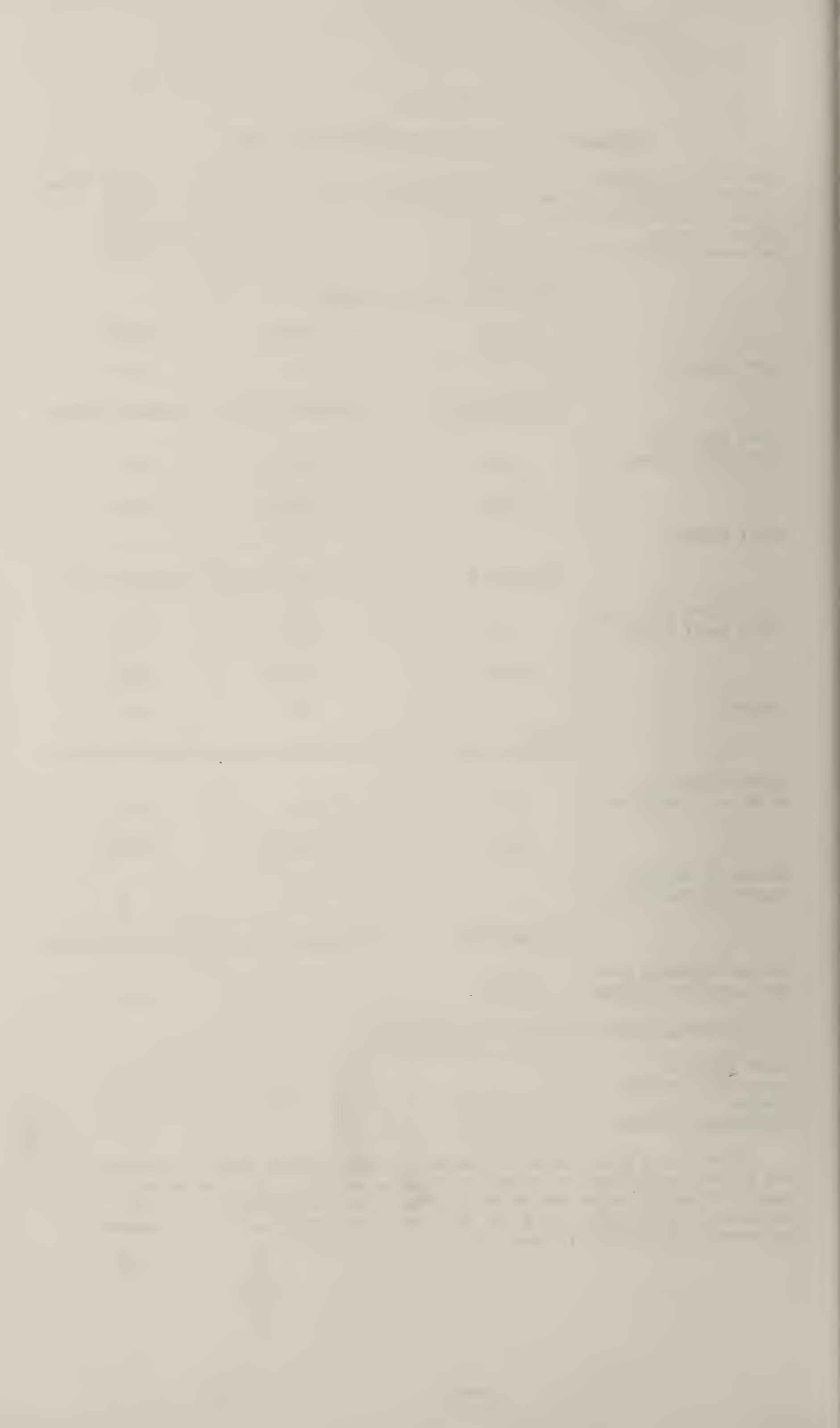
Vital Statistics for 1963.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	60	48	108
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	16.4	18.5	18.2
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still births	1	1	2
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	18.2	14.6	17.3
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	62	53	115
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Death rate per 1,000 of population	14.3	12.3	12.2
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of infants under one year of age	1	2	3
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	27.8	13.5	20.9

Principal Causes of Deaths at all Ages:

Heart Disease	45
Cancer (all sites)	21
Stroke	16
Respiratory disease	16

There was a small excess of deaths over live births and the birth rate was below average, with the death rate above average. The four principal causes of deaths, which accounted for 85% of all deaths, were all more prevalent than in 1962. Of those who died during the year 49% had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.



SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

1. Particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority:

These particulars are incorporated at the beginning of the report.

There were no changes in the Department's staff during the year under review.

2. Committees:

All Public Health matters are dealt with by the Public Health Committee of the Borough Council.

3. National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47:

No action under this section was called for during the year.

4. National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50:

One burial was arranged under this section during the year.

SECTION C.

PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply:

(a) Quality:

The quality of mains water supplied to the Borough continued to be highly satisfactory. Samples for bacteriological examination were taken regularly by the Public Health Inspector, the results being as follows:

Satisfactory:

25

Unsatisfactory:

1

A small number of dwellings in remote parts of the Borough still obtain their supplied from shallow wells. A total of 3 samples was taken from these supplies and in every case a high degree of contamination was demonstrated.

(b) Quantity:

An ample quantity of water continued to be available and no restrictions were placed on its use.

(c) Plumbo-Solvency:

The total hardness of mains water varies from 1-3 p.p.h.t. The water has little or no action on lead and no cases of lead poisoning were reported.

(d) Proportion of Population Supplied from Public Water Mains:

Except for one or two isolated dwellings the whole of the Borough is now provided with a mains water supply. The proportion of the population supplied by means of stand-pipes is negligible.

2. Drainage:

The Department continued to exercise careful control over the construction of new drainage systems within the Borough. Three hundred and twenty visits were made by the Public Health Inspector in connection with drainage and five hundred and ninety tests were applied.

3. Sewerage:

A start was made on the ~~Weardes~~ sewerage scheme which will open up approximately fifty acres of land for development and provide means of drainage for the new Grammar School. The total capital cost of this scheme including the new sewage disposal works at Coombe is £60,000.

4. Sewage Disposal:

The disposal of sewage continued to be effected by means of five outfalls into the River Tamar and one outfall into the River Lynher. With the exception of the Salt Mill outfall, crude untreated sewage is discharged.

A start was made, however, on the construction of a new sewage disposal works at Coombe. This works is intended initially to receive sewage from the ~~Weardes~~ sewerage scheme but will ultimately deal with sewage diverted from three of the existing outfalls. Work also commenced on the preparation of a scheme for a new sewage disposal works at Forder.

5. Closet Accommodation:

No conversions from earth closets to water closets were carried out during the year.

6. Public Cleansing:

(a) Refuse Collection:

Refuse collection in the Borough continued to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The collection is made by means of one rear loading "fore and aft" tipper and collections are carried out once fortnightly in outlying areas, once weekly in the central area and twice weekly in the case of food shops.

Rapid development of the Borough is placing an increased burden on this single vehicle and it is becoming obvious that additional facilities will soon have to be provided.

(b) Refuse disposal:

Refuse continued to be disposed of by controlled tipping at the Salt Mill Tip. Every effort was made to comply with Government recommendations in respect of controlled tipping and regular measures were taken to eradicate insect pests and rodents.

Work continued on the construction of a bund enclosing the eastern part of Salt Mill creek. This bund will ultimately enclose an area of 17½ acres and will provide tipping facilities for approximately 20 years.

(c) Salvage:

The recovery and collection of textiles and metals continued during the year, the total receipts for the sale of these materials for the period 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 being £132 5s. 0d.

(d) Street Cleansing:

Street cleansing continued to be carried out in a regular and efficient manner. The frequency varies from twice daily to once weekly according to the type of street.

(e) Cesspool Emptying:

The emptying of cesspools is carried out by arrangement with a neighbouring authority:

7. Public Conveniences:

Male and female public conveniences are provided at:

Burraton Sports Field.
Longstone Park.
St. Stephens; and
Warfelton Sports Field.

Work started on the construction of new male and female conveniences in the Alexandra Square car park.

8. Public Health Inspection of the Area:

The inspection of all districts continued to be carried out regularly by the Public Health Inspector, the following specific visits and inspections being made:

	No.
Individual unfit houses	46
Houses in proposed clearance areas	15
Moveable dwellings	2
Council houses	73
Overcrowding	1
Applicants for Council houses	86
	<hr/>
	223

	No.
B/Fwd.	223
Council house exchanges	9
Lodger applications	14
Improvement grants	44
Rent arrears	56
Shed control	22
Grocers' shops	9
Greengrocers' shops	2
Butchers' shops	4
Fishmongers' shops	1
Ice-cream premises	7
Cafes, etc.	2
Meat inspection	86
Slaughterhouses	3
Food inspection	5
Food complaints	1
Food poisoning	1
Water supply	26
Ditches, streams, etc.	1
Factories	14
Burial of the dead	1
Outworkers	2
Drainage	320
Sewerage	47
Sewage disposal	19
Diseases of animals	1
Keeping of animals	2
Rodent control	1
Offensive accumulations	4
Offensive odours	2
Noise nuisances	2
Petroleum spirit	10
	<hr/> 941
Other visits (unclassified)	116
	<hr/> 1,057

9. Factories Act, 1961:

Co-operation continued to be maintained with H.M. Inspector of Factories in the exercise of the provisions of this Act.

The following table gives the number of factories in the Borough and details of inspections made by the Public Health Inspector. No defects were discovered.

INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	11	10	-	-
C/Fwd.	15	14	-	-

B/Fwd.	15	14	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises)	5	-	-	-
Total:	20	14	-	-

10. Outworkers:

One outworker was employed in the Borough during the year. Visits revealed that the working conditions in this case were satisfactory.

11. Pet Animals Act, 1951:

No premises were licensed under this Act during the year.

12. Insect Control:

The Department continued to provide a service for the destruction of insect pests. The following table gives details of treatments carried out:

<u>Type of Infestation:</u>	<u>No. of Treatments:</u>
Beetles	6
Wasps	20
Hornets	1
Fleas	2
Ants	4
Flies	4
Woodworm	9
	<u>46</u>

13. Rodent Control:

The control of rodents continued to be carried out on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

During the year six hundred and fifty seven inspections were made by the Operative, two hundred and seventy four infestations being discovered. A successful treatment was carried out in the case of each infestation.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

1. Demolition of Unfit Houses:

(a) Clearance Areas:

On the 13th day of August, 1963 the Borough Council declared two further areas to be clearance areas namely - The Waterside Clearance Area No. 5. (comprising nine houses) and the Waterside Clearance Area No. 6. (comprising nine houses). A compulsory purchase order was subsequently made in respect of both areas.

(b) Individual Unfit Houses:

No individual unfit houses were demolished during the year.

2. Closure of Unfit Houses:

No houses were closed for the purpose of human habitation.

3. Repair of Unfit Houses:

Two houses were rendered fit as a result of informal action by the Council.

4. Certificates of Disrepair:

No applications for the issue or revocation of certificates of disrepair were received by the Council during the year.

5. Improvement Grants:

(a) Discretionary Grants:

In the period 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 one discretionary grant was made by the Council, the grant amounting to £286 17s. 2d.

(b) Standard Grants:

In the period 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 seven standard grants were made by the Council, the grants totalling £705 5s. 6d.

6. New House Construction:

(a) Local Authority:

Two new maisonettes were built.

At the end of the year the Council possessed 576 houses made up as follows:

	<u>No.</u>
One bedroom flats	40
Two bedroom flats	113
Three bedroom flats	9
Prefabricated houses	39
Two bedroom houses	80
Three bedroom houses	289
Four bedroom houses	6
	<hr/>
	576
	<hr/>

(b) Private:

Sixty five private dwellings were erected in the Borough during the year.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Milk:

Milk supplied to the town continued to be obtained from several private producers and from a large pasteurising establishment. The supervision of the production of milk on farms continues to be in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The pasteurising establishment is inspected and controlled by officers of the County Council.

2. Meat:

(a) Slaughterhouses:

One slaughterhouse is licensed in the Borough. The building complies with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slaughterhouses (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 and is maintained in a highly satisfactory condition.

(b) Slaughtermen:

Five men were licensed to slaughter animals.

(c) Meat Inspection:

All animals slaughtered were inspected according to the method and criteria of meat inspection recommended by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. The following table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspections made during the year.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	118	-	-	138	-	-
Number inspected	118	-	-	138	-	-
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:	6	-	-	1	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis:	5	-	-	0.7	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:

Whole carcasses
condemned:

- - - - -

Carcasses of which
some part or organ
was condemned:

- - - - -

Percentage of the
number inspected
affected with
tuberculosis:

- - - - -

CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY:

Carcasses of which
some part or organ
was condemned:

1 - - - - -

Carcasses submitted
to treatment by
refrigeration:

1 - - - - -

Generalised and
totally condemned:

- - - - -

3. Ice-cream:

Twenty three premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the storage and sale of ice-cream and one for the manufacture storage and sale of ice-cream.

Twelve samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results in each case were satisfactory.

4. Other Foods:

The following food-stuffs were inspected, found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered voluntarily:

	lbs.	ozs.
Canned meat	163	8
Canned fruit	373	15
Canned vegetables	47	15
Canned fish	29	1
Crean	6	10
Canned pudding	5	7
Canned milk	17	12
Total:	644	4

During the previous year (1962) the amount of food found to be unfit (other than meat at the Slaughterhouse) was 238 lbs. 11 ozs. There was thus an increase during the year under review of 406 lbs. 9 ozs.

5. Food Premises:

(a) The number of Food Premises in the Area by type of business:

Grocers	25
Bakers and confectioners	5
Butchers	8
Cafes and restaurants	3
Fish fryers	3
Fish-mongers	3
Greengrocers	4
Dairies	1
Distributors of milk	16
Licensed premises	10

(b) The number of Food Premises by type, registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16:

(i) Ice-cream:

Grocers	14
Bakers	3
Cafes	3
Mixed premises	2
	<u>22</u>

(ii) Other:

Butchers (Sausage Making)	8
Fish-fryers	3
	<u>11</u>

6. Educational Activities:

No new educational activities were undertaken during the year.

7. Method and Disposal of Unfit Food:

Unfit food continues to be disposed of by burial at the Salt Mill tip. Meat found to be unfit at the Slaughterhouse is stained with liquid acid green before removal.

8. Food Poisoning Outbreaks:

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis):

Because of an outbreak of measles during June, July and August, the prevalence of notifiable disease was moderate during 1963. Of the total of 268 cases, measles was responsible for 240 cases, and the incidence of other notifiable diseases was correspondingly light. None of the more serious types of infectious disease occurred, and there were no deaths from this group of diseases.

The following are details of cases, and case rates of notifiable disease during 1963:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>	
		<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7.</u>
Measles	240	33.10	11.58
Pneumonia	11	1.52	0.79
Erysipelas	9	1.24	0.20
Whooping cough	4	0.55	0.10
Scarlet fever	3	0.41	0.20
Dysentery (Sonne)	1	0.14	0.58

2. Tuberculosis:

The number of new cases notified during 1963 was 3, the same as in the previous year. Of these new cases, 2 were non-respiratory infections, and one was a respiratory infection. Contrary to recent experience with this disease which has tended to affect middle aged and older people, all three cases in this instance were below the age of 45 years. There were no deaths from tuberculosis during 1963.

The following are details of new cases and case rates during the year:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>New Cases:</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 - 4	-	-
5 - 14	-	1
15 - 24	-	1
25 - 44	1	-
45 - 64	-	-
65 and over	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Rate per 1,000 of population

	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7.</u>
New cases	0.41	0.22
All known cases	4.55	4.25
Deaths	-	0.02

At the end of 1963 there were 29 known cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 4 known cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis resident in the Borough.

APPENDIX 1.PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH -ALL AGES- 1963

DISEASE	ST. GERMANS R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA NO. 7.
Heart disease	74	76	45	14	44	22	275
Cancer (all sites)	34	30	21	10	17	11	123
Vascular lesions of nervous system (stroke)	34	20	16	10	21	6	107
Respiratory disease	20	20	16	10	6	3	75
Circulatory disease	12	6	3	1	4	-	26
Accidents	6	2	2	-	2	1	13
Suicide	4	2	-	1	1	-	8
Digestive disease	3	-	1	-	-	2	6
Genito-urinary disease	1	4	1	-	-	-	6

APPENDIX 2.TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH - 1963

TYPE OF DISEASE	ST. GERMANS R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA No.7.
Coronary disease, angina	39	29	21	9	13	12	123
Hypertension with heart disease	5	5	2	-	3	-	15
Other heart disease	30	42	22	5	28	10	137
Cancer of stomach	3	6	3	2	6	1	21
Cancer of breast	8	2	-	3	1	1	15
Cancer of lung and bronchus	7	6	2	1	2	2	20
Cancer of uterus	-	-	3	-	1	-	4
Other cancers	16	16	13	4	7	7	63

APPENDIX 3.DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1963

DISTRICT	0 - 4 Years	5 - 14 Years	15 - 44 Years	45 - 64 Years	65 - 74 Years	75 years & Over	ALL AGES
ST. GERMANS R.D.	4	1	5	40	52	109	211
LISKEARD R.D.	3	-	11	28	54	83	179
SALTASH M.B.	4	1	3	22	29	56	115
TORPOINT U.D.	-	-	2	9	12	28	51
LISKEARD M.B.	1	-	-	14	25	62	102
LOOE U.D.	-	-	2	9	13	24	48
HEALTH AREA NO. 7.	12	2	23	122	185	362	706

APPENDIX 4.TUBERCULOSISNEW CASES AND DEATHS IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7. - 1963

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 - 4 YEARS	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 YEARS	-	1	-	-
15 - 24 YEARS	1	2	-	-
25 - 44 YEARS	2	-	-	-
45 - 64 YEARS	1	4	-	-
65 YEARS AND OVER	-	-	1	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
NEW CASE RATE PER 1,000 of POPULATION	0.08		0.14	0.22
MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 of POPULATION	0.02		-	0.02

CASE RATES AND MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE SIX
COUNTY DISTRICTS IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7. - 1963.

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>	<u>ALL KNOWN CASES</u> <u>AT 31.12.63</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
ST. GERMAN'S R.D.	0.07	3.73	0.07
LISKEARD R.D.	0.15	4.05	-
SALTASH M.B.	0.41	4.55	-
TORPOINT U.D.	-	4.71	-
LISKEARD M.B.	0.88	6.78	-
LOOE U.D.	0.27	5.33	-
HEALTH AREA NO. 7.	0.22	4.25	0.02
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.36	5.17	0.08

APPENDIX 5.CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUSDEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1963

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
45 - 54 YEARS	4	-
55 - 64 YEARS	6	-
65 - 74 YEARS	7	2
75 YEARS AND OVER	-	1
	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1963

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
HEALTH AREA NO. 7	0.338	0.060	0.398
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.305	0.091	0.396
ENGLAND AND WALES	0.441	0.078	0.519

